

# GERMANS LOSE 4 WARSHIPS; FRENCH PROGRESS IN NORTH

early this year. She is 410 feet long, has a displacement of 3,600 tons and a speed of thirty knots, developed from engines of 37,000 horse-power. She carries two 6 inch guns, four 4 inch guns on broadside mountings and a battery of quick flares. With cruisers of her class, the Aurora type, she has been assigned to patrol duty, a task for which she is especially fitted on account of her great speed.

Her fleet of destroyers is of the 12 class, of the latest type, capable of 29 knots speed. These destroyers carry 100 men each and are armed with three 4 inch guns and four 21 inch torpedo tubes in pairs. Each is 250 feet long.

The victory to-day does much to even the score between Germany and England. The Admiralty asserts that the Germans have lost four cruisers, nine destroyers, one torpedo boat, three submarines and eight fast merchant ships. Armed as commerce destroyers, a total of twenty-five war vessels. The British losses have been three armored cruisers, three light cruisers and a torpedo submarine destroyed and a light cruiser disabled. The British have lost more in tonnage and in officers and men, but the preponderance of strength has been maintained, since the Germans are much less able to afford the loss of small warships than are the British.

## HAWKE SURVIVORS LAND.

Men Say Cruiser Sank Five Minutes After Attack.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Oct. 17.—Forty-eight survivors of the cruiser Hawke, which was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea Thursday, have landed at Aberdeen. They report that nothing was seen to indicate the presence of the enemy until the periscope of the submarine was detected making off some distance away.

The survivors say the Hawke sank in five minutes after she was torpedoed.

## FLEET IN NORTH SEA.

Norwegian Trawler Captain Reports Sighting Cruisers.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says that a Norwegian trawler captain who has arrived at Stockholm from Stavanger, Norway, reports sighting a fleet of twenty cruisers and some merchant ships in the North Sea. The captain said that the fleet was traveling slowly and it appeared to him as if the warships were protecting the commercial vessels on a trial trip.

The same correspondent says that eighteen steamers flying Scandinavian flags, and bound for Russian, English and French ports, have been stopped by German cruisers and torpedo boats south of Falsterbo, Sweden, near Malmo. In the Baltic, within the last week and have been searched for contraband. Nothing was found.

## RUSSIANS LAY MINES.

Assert Presence of German Submarine Makes Action Necessary.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—Official announcement was made to-day that the Russian Government has mined certain zones of Russian waters, particularly those near the Gulf of Riga, the Gulf of Finland and the archipelago along the shores. The waters, the announcement says, must be considered as dangerous and the two are closed to navigation from the publication of the notice.

The announcement says that the action was rendered necessary by the presence of German submarines in the Gulf of Finland and the sowing of mines by the Germans in Russian waters.

## FRANCE HOLDS 15 SHIPS.

Many Other Vessels Released After Discharging Contraband Cargoes.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
BORDEAUX, Oct. 17.—The latest list issued by the Ministry of Marine of the number of vessels of the enemy captured and detained since the outbreak of the war shows that three German steamers, two German sailing vessels and one Austrian yacht have been captured.

Six German steamers, one German sailing vessel and two Austrian steamers have been detained. Many vessels have been stopped and released after discharging their contraband cargoes.

## POINCARÉ'S HOME A RUIN.

German Shells Reduced Its Interior to a Mass of Wreckage.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Mayor of Sampigny, where the country home of President Poincaré was wrecked by the Germans, has arrived in Paris. He says the town suffered very little. A few roofs of houses in the town were damaged by the bombardment, but that was all. The church, town hall and a chateau which was used as a barracks, were hit by bombs.

The home of President Poincaré, however, was utterly ruined. Shells struck the veranda and one smashed the contents of the drawing room, library and study into fragments. The house does not show the damage from a distance, but the interior of the building is a mass of wreckage. The Mayor added that some pictures and papers in the house were saved.

## SCHUSTER WIRELESS SEIZED.

Owned by British Scientist of German Birth.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Oct. 17.—The police seized to-day the powerful wireless installation at the Yeldall, Berkshire residence of Prof. Arthur Schuster, secretary of the Royal Society, who is a German by birth. Prof. Schuster was formerly president of the International Association of Science and chairman of the executive committee of the International Union on Solar Research. He was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main in 1851. His father was Francis Joseph Schuster of London. His brother, Sir Felix Schuster, is a well known economist and author of many works on banking.

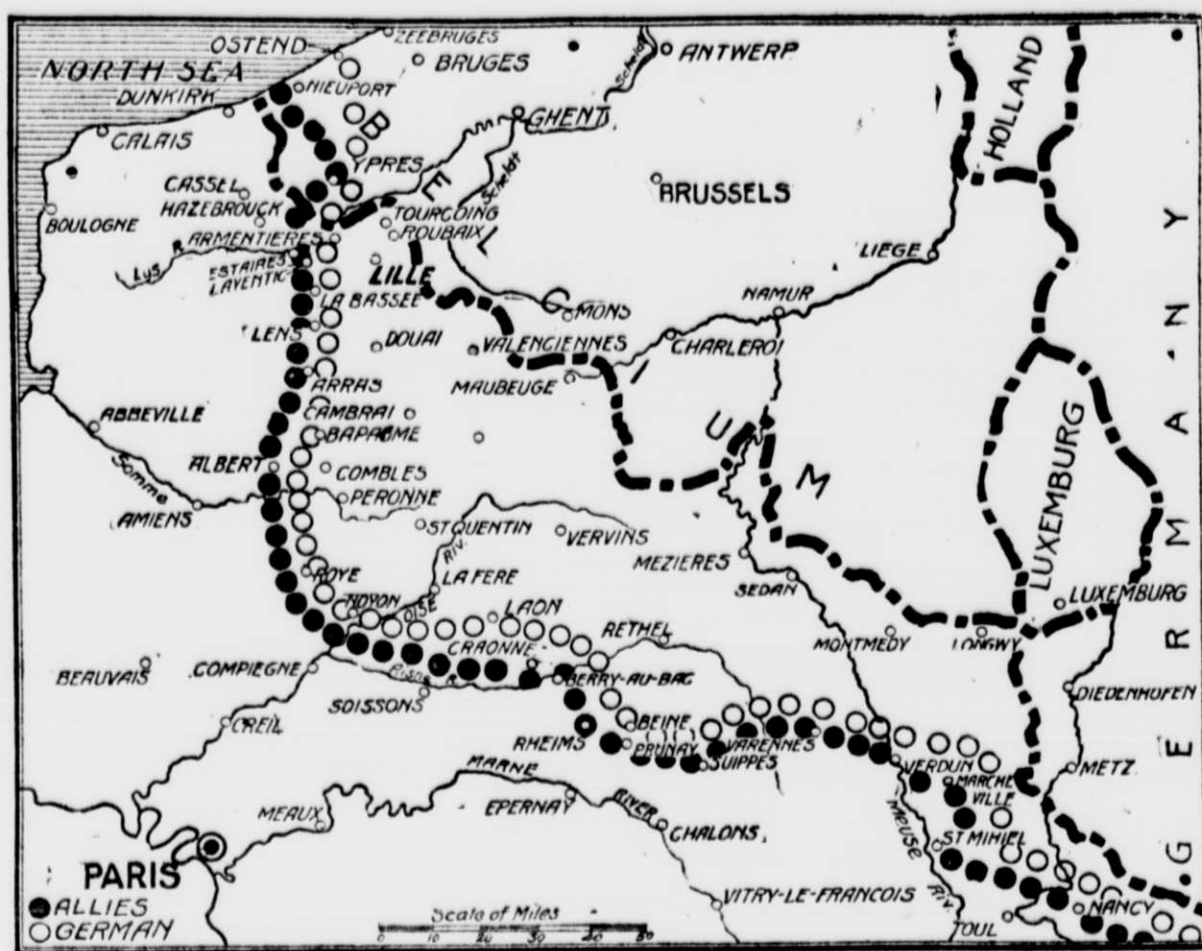
## TAKE HILL NEAR TSING-TAO.

Japanese Make Successful Night Attack, Is Report.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Peking despatches received here report that the Japanese have captured Prinz Heinrich hill, dominating Tsing-tao, in a night attack.

## Japanese Troops Occupy Railway.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17.—The Shantung Railway Company of Berlin has received a despatch stating that Japanese troops have occupied the railway, disabled a number of locomotives and flooded mining shafts. The despatch contains no information regarding the location of the incidents mentioned.



The above maps show the present line of battle in France as compared with the line on September 13, when the battle of the Aisne began.

The present line of the allies has been extended from Ypres to the North Sea. Against this is the new line

of the Germans' advance in western Belgium, which extends from Ostend almost due south to Menin on the French frontier and about fifteen miles north of Lille. From Ypres south there has been few changes in the front for the past week.

## ALLIES' NORTH WING PUSHES OF FIVE MILES

Continued from First Page.

vance made by the allies in the north of France in the past week.

It is pointed out that Gen. Joffre has been successful in two important particulars. He has reached the North Sea and has joined a line in Belgium with his line in France before the Germans could take advantage of their occupation of Ostend. Simultaneously he has forced von Kluck to abandon the left bank of the Lys and give ground from Arras to Lille.

No one doubts that the Germans will now seek to breach the allies' line drawn from the North Sea to near Lille, but every one is confident that the allies are in far better strength and position now than they were when the Germans began their first drive toward Paris. The critics point out that the French have gained notable successes in the past week at the eastern end of the battle line; that the barrier fortresses are in less danger; that Metz is threatened and that there may yet be a chance of cutting off the Crown Prince's army from Luxembourg.

From every point of view the news of the week was favorable to the allies.

Lieut.-Col. Bousquet in his summary to-day says the time has passed for a turning movement by the Germans.

"I see in the change of front operated by the enemy only an admission of increasing embarrassment," he writes. "German strategy is at the present time a little disconcerting, and I believe that the directors of this strategy are themselves completely disconcerted. They have both to force both our wings. The engagements in the region of Roye and Lassigny have partaken of the Homeric. They have not obtained for the Germans any benefit, nor have the combats which have taken place on the other extremity of our front."

## FIGHT NEAR DUNKIRK.

Germans Assert Anglo-French Forces Are Cut Off.

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—According to an announcement made in Berlin to-day German troops in the vicinity of Ostend have reached the North Sea and fighting is going on as far west as Dunkirk.

Holzm appears to-day to be almost completely in German possession.

The French and British troops are reported as cut off on all sides, particularly around Ypres.

## GERMANS REPORT GAINS.

French Are Repulsed in Northwest, Says Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following bulletin was received at the German Embassy to-day:

"Official headquarters reports the Russians tried on October 14 to recapture Lyck and were repulsed. 8,000 prisoners, one gun and three machine guns being taken. The Germans occupied Bruges on October 14 and Ostend on October 15.

"Heavy French attacks repulsed in the northwest. Official French statements, pretending important progress made in different parts of the front, at Berry-au-Bac for instance, do not agree with the facts."

## To Chase German Planes.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Oct. 17.—The *Petit Parisien* says Verdun and Heli are among the air aviators who are stationed outside Paris to chase German aeroplanes which may attempt to drop bombs on the city.

## DEFENDS SENDING BRIGADE TO ANTWERP

Winston Churchill Answers Charge of Military Critics.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has sent a message welcoming home the naval division which took part in the fighting at Antwerp. He congratulates the men on their firmness, discipline and courage and adds:

"Naval brigades were chosen because the need for them was urgent and bitter; because mobile troops could not be spared for fortress duties; because they were the nearest to the scene and could be embarked the quickest; and because their training, though incomplete, was as far advanced as that of a large portion not only of the forces defending Antwerp, but of the enemy's forces attacking that place.

"The naval division was sent to Antwerp not as an isolated incident, but as part of a large operation for the relief of the city. Other and more powerful considerations prevented this from being carried through. The defence of the inner lines of Antwerp could have been maintained for some days, and the naval division only withdrew when ordered to do so on account of the general strategic situation and not on account of any attack or pressure by the enemy. The prolongation of the defence was due to the arrival of the naval division, which enabled the ships in the harbor to be rendered useless.

"Many steps of importance are to be taken and it is too early to judge what effect the delaying, even for five or six days, of at least 60,000 Germans may have had on the fortunes of the general battle to the southwest.

"It certainly was powerful and helpful, apart from the military experiences, which have been invaluable. The division have been the witnesses of the ruthlessness of the German foe toward a small and innocent State. These facts should inspire all ranks to fit themselves in the shortest possible time for further service in the field, not merely as fortress troops, but as mobile units. The Belgian people will never forget that men of the royal navy and royal marines were with them in their darkest hour of misery, as, please God, they may also be with them when Belgium is restored to her own by the armies of the allies."

This is evidently Mr. Churchill's reply to the *Morning Post's* bitter attack on him, charging that he sent an inadequate force to Antwerp and sent even that too late to prolong the defence of the city when it would have been better tactics to have allowed the Belgian army to withdraw at least a week earlier.

The *Sun's* correspondent has talked on this point with men of the highest rank in both services. They unanimously express regret at the attack, pointing out that at any rate the despatch of this force put the British fighting side by side with the Belgians, who for so long had been looking for actual, practical fighting support of the allies.

Bethmann-Hollweg Goes to See Kaiser.

BERLIN (via London), Oct. 17.—After conferring with the civil and military authorities in Brussels Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, left to-day for the general headquarters to report to the Kaiser.

The reason for this unusual sale is the increasing interest in Craftsman Furniture. We have therefore decided to devote our entire attention to Craftsman products, and make this reduction of 25 per cent. on all other makes to effect a quick disposal. The sale includes:

**DINING ROOM SETS**—Sheraton furniture in mahogany (inlay), dignified in design, mellow in tone and perfect in workmanship; mahogany Breakfast Tables (collapsible), Serving Tables, Wagonettes and a few odd pieces.

**BEDROOM SUITES**—Colonial and period patterns (twin beds), in mahogany and enamel; some in solid woods, others with cane centres; one or two with tray wardrobes; suitable for town and country homes.

**LIBRARY FURNITURE**—Mahogany Bookcases, Tables, Secretary Desks, Couches, Easy Chairs, Music Cabinets and Stands; in all-wood and leather and tapestry upholstered; also some odd pieces in dull finish oak.

All the Furniture in this sale is conveniently grouped on the Second Floor of our building.

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## NEW BRITISH ARMY READY FOR FRONT

Report Says Fresh Expedition Is Going to Belgium to Support King.

## GERMAN MOVE CHECKED

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Paris despatches say desperate fighting continues in the southwestern section of the new war zone, with the Germans attempting to break through the allied lines at a point described only as being "some fifteen miles from the coast."

This point is supposed to be in Belgium, where other despatches say the combined British-French-Belgian forces are holding in check the German advance south along the coast toward Dunkirk.

It is reported this afternoon that another British expedition is ready for transportation across the Channel and will be sent to the front at once as a result of the statement of King Albert that neither he nor Queen Elizabeth will accept asylum and that the Belgian army will continue to the last its resistance to the Germans, although much of the kingdom is now in German hands. The new British force probably

will be sent to the Belgian scene of fighting to support the line of the allies which is striving, so far successfully, to prevent the Germans from moving on down the coast.

Meanwhile the Germans are gradually withdrawing the bulk of their forces from the recently captured Belgian towns, leaving only small garrisons to hold them, and are moving the great part of their forces to the southwest.

## Germans Leaving Ostend.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Flushing says of this movement:

"The German troops are leaving Ostend. Approximately 5,000 are now lodged in the public buildings of Ostend. Two thousand have left Zeebrugge, and there are no Germans between Heyst and Sluis. The Germans billeted at Bruges are behaving well, but those at Maldegem have caused considerable damage."

The *Daily News* correspondent at Rotterdam says:

"North-east of Ostend the Germans are rapidly pushing forward to the coast. This afternoon their outposts were seen at Kneke, two miles from the Dutch frontier, on the North Sea. The main army from Antwerp is advancing westward."

Despatches from various points indicate that the German imagination has been roused by the taking of Ostend, and that their cry, which had been "On to Calais!" is now "On to Boulogne!" The present line of the allies, reinforced by the new British expedition, is relied on to prevent this ambition from being realized. The British military authorities have had difficulty in equipping the new forces, but the branch of the War Office which has the duty of furnishing supplies has been brought to full efficiency by Lord Kitch-

ener and the equipment is being made with a rapidity surpassing all expectations.

A despatch from Amsterdam, quoting the *Telegraaf's* correspondent at Sluis, says that the hostages demanded in Ghent by the Germans were allowed to remain in their own homes. The Germans seized the money in the new office and the city treasury. The schools of Ghent have been reopened, and the Germans promise soon to open the railway service between Ghent and Brussels.

The correspondent says the garrison at Ghent now numbers about 4,000 men, who are quartered, not in private houses but in the public buildings. The soldiers, he says, are under the strict orders to prevent looting and the selling of alcohol to them is forbidden. Gen. Jung has been appointed commander of the German garrison.

The situation at Bruges is quiet. Large supplies of provisions and clothing have arrived at Sluis for the Belgians. The greater part of the refugees have no idea of returning to Belgium for the present.

With regard to the military situation the German forces in Belgium are now in touch with their main army, of which the right wing rests on Ypres, the most westerly town in Belgium, twenty-six miles from Bruges, on the North Sea.

A Rotterdam correspondent of the *Star* quotes a Rosendael report that the German Governor of Antwerp has decided to change the demand for a huge indemnity from the city to one that the city support 15,000 soldiers whom the Germans appear to be leaving as a garrison. The people of Antwerp are allowed to lock their doors at night, but are required to keep lights burning in the halls.

## 25,000 MEN INTERNEED.

Big Camps Prepared in Holland for Belgians and British.

HARDERWIJK, Holland, Oct. 17.—There are about 25,000 Belgian and British soldiers and sailors interned in Holland for whom new international camps have been prepared hastily in various places. Amersfoort has a large camp of 10,000 to 12,000 men, while Harderwijk has 6,000 men with two Generals and several other officers.

At the border, where so many have men had to give up their arms, heart-rending scenes were witnessed. Many of the soldiers wept like children, when they were the sole survivors of a whole company. They had been in the main trenches for days and nights while shells were bursting continually to the right and left.

## ARRAS PARTLY IN RUINS.

Prefecture Destroyed by German Aerial Bombs—Cathedral Damaged.

By Central News.  
PARIS, Oct. 17.—A correspondent at the front telegraphs details of the bombardment of Arras. He says that from the moment he entered the place till the time he left it the smell of burning buildings was never absent. The ruins are still smoking. Over 200 houses have been burned. Almost all the windows in the houses left standing are broken. The prefecture was ruined by aerial bombs.

The cathedral, the civil hospital, the convents of the Holy Sacrament and the Ursuline nuns, the latter with a charming thirteenth century campanile, and all the buildings which contained civil and military wounded, suffered particularly.



## "The Telephone Increased Our Sales \$15,000.00 in September"

"TWO of our men sold \$15,000.00 worth of goods by telephone during September in addition to the orders regularly brought in by the field men," is the report of a large wholesale house that inaugurated a selling by telephone campaign in August.

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